

A REVISION OF PALAEARCTIC OXYTORINE GENERA. PART VII. (HYMENOPTERA, ICHNEUMONIDAE)

by

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ABSTRACT

Hemiphanes performidatum spec. nov. is described from the U.S.S.R. *Hyperacmus crassicornis* (Gravenhorst) is reported for the first time from the U.S.S.R. The Holarctic species of *Entypoma* are keyed out, and two new species are described, viz., *E. feralis* (Japan) and *E. frontosum* (U.S.S.R.). *Bassus remotus* Marshall, 1896, was found to be a new synonym of *Entypoma suspiciosum* (Förster). A new genus *Atabulus*, close to *Entypoma* is described with *A. faustus* (U.S.S.R.) as the type species. The distribution of *Allomacrus arcticus* in the U.S.S.R. and Bulgaria is given. *Proclitus ardentis* Van Rossem and *Proclitus edwardsi* Roman are reported from the U.S.S.R. for the first time. *Plectiscidea perfera* spec. nov. (Italy) is described. The following species of *Plectiscidea* are recorded from the U.S.S.R.: *P. nemorensis* Van Rossem, *P. amicalis* (Förster), *P. erythropyga* (Förster), *P. monticola* (Förster), *P. conjuncta* (Förster), *P. nava* (Förster), *P. substantiva* Van Rossem and *P. posticata* (Förster). *Symplexis paradoxa* spec. nov. (Italy) is described. *Symplexis breviuscula* Roman, 1923 is redescribed and recognized as a senior synonym of *S. infavorabilis* Van Rossem 1980. A key to the females of *Symplexis* is presented. *Eusterinx fleischeri* Gregor, 1941, is redescribed and a tentative key to the females of the subgenus *Eusterinx* is given. Two new *Eusterinx* species are described, both from the U.S.S.R. (Vladivostok region), viz., *E. (Ischyra) permiranda* and *E. (Divinatrix) inaspicua*. *Megastylus orbitator canariensis* subsp. nov. is described from Tenerife. The holotype of *Microleptes obenbergeri* Gregor, 1938 was studied and included in a tentative key to *Microleptes* species.

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Genus *Hemiphanes* Förster

Hemiphanes Förster, 1868: 172.

In material from Dr Kasparyan (Leningrad) I found an undescribed species. It can be easily distinguished from *H. townesi* by the conspicuously wide first gastral segment (1.4 times as long as apically wide). In *H. townesi* the ratio is 2.3 times. The clypeus is 2.2 times as long as wide (2.1 times in *H. townesi*). The malar space is 1.3 times as wide as the mandibular base (1.6 times in *H. townesi*). The hind femur is 5.0 times as wide (4.5 times in *H. townesi*).

Hemiphanes performidatum spec. nov.

Characteristics of the holotype. Labels: U.S.S.R., female, Kamushki (near Leningrad), 40 km Srdneryb, 1.viii.1972, leg. D. R. Kasparyan (Museum Leningrad). Front wing 5.0 mm long. Palpi white. Mandible yellow, lower tooth shorter than upper tooth. Labrum conspicuously exposed

beyond apex of clypeus. Clypeus yellow, polished, the margin weakly incurved. Anterior tentorial pit conspicuous, open. Malar space wide, 0.3 of width face. Face fuscous. Scape and pedicel yellow. Postanellus $6.0 \times$ as long as apically wide, slender. Pronotum for the greater part polished, dorsal corner yellow, epomia strong. Mesoscutum almost polished, notaulus strong. Scutellum coriaceous, the hind part with more rough sculpture. Propodeum without the longitudinal carinae, only the pleural carina present. Apical transverse carina strong, protruding medially. Propodeum dorsally and latero-dorsally with strong longitudinal sculpture, the lower area of metapleurum polished. The propodeal spiracle is minute. Mesopleurum polished, the prepectal carina strong, reaching to subtegular ridge. Postpectal carina absent. Front wing without areolet. Nervellus intercepted low, the discoidella running almost to margin. Legs, including coxae, yellow, only hind tarsus and base of hind tibia brown. Tarsi of all legs robust. All coxae polished.

The first segment only $1.4 \times$ as long as apically wide. The first tergite with rough longitudinal sculpture. The end of first sternite at 0.3 of the length of the segment. The spiracle is minute. The medial part of the base of the second tergite with some irregular sculpture, the remaining part coriaceous. The entire first tergite and the second, except for a reddish brown margin, fuscous. Third tergite polished, medially reddish brown, the lateral parts fuscous. The apical tergites reddish brown and polished. The abdomen is rather depressed in shape. The third tergite is twice as wide as long. The ovipositor does not protrude beyond the apex of abdomen and the sheath shows a peculiar character in the form of a swollen apical tip. In most specimens only the two tips of the sheaths are visible.

Male unknown.

Material examined. — Holotype and four ♀ paratypes, all U.S.S.R.: Kamushki (near Leningrad), 40 km Srdneryb, 1.viii.1972; Susanino 50 km south of Leningrad, 6.viii.1972; Ussuri Station, 40 km southwest Chuguevka, 23.viii.1978 (eastern U.S.S.R.); Barabash, Levada, 2.ix.1978 (eastern U.S.S.R.). All specimens leg. D. R. Kasparyan (Leningrad Museum).

Etymology: "*performidatus*" is the Latin for "much feared".

Hemiphanes hortense Van Rossem

Hemiphanes hortense Van Rossem, 1987: 51.

Of this species only the holotype from Asperen (The Netherlands) was known.

Material examined. — Italy: 2 ♂, VR, Garda M. Lenzino, 300—450 m, 18.v.1983; 1 ♂, TN, Riva Rochetta, 400—800 m, 20.v.1982 (all specimens coll. Haeselbarth, München).

Female unknown.

Genus *Hyperacmus* Holmgren

Hyperacmus Holmgren, 1856: 322.

Hyperacmus crassicornis (Gravenhorst)

Exochus crassicornis Gravenhorst, 1829: 347.

Material examined. — U.S.S.R.: ♀, Leningrad district, Pushkin, 7.xi.1974, leg. D. R. Kasparyan; ♀, Caucasus, Bakuriant, 2000 m, subalpine birch-wood, 13.ix.1982, leg. D. R. Kasparyan; ♀, Azerbaydzhan, Lerik Region, village Gosmalyan, dry slopes, 12.vi.1981, leg. A. Kotenko (all specimens Museum Leningrad).

THE PALAEARCTIC SPECIES OF *ENTYPOMA*

Entypoma Förster, 1868: 171.

Entypoma; Förster, 1871: 81—82.

Entypoma; Townes, 1971: 189—190.

I had the opportunity to study a paratype of *Entypoma robustator* Aubert in the Förster collection. There can be no doubt that the paratype in question differs from the lectotype of *E. robustum* Förster by the quotient of the length of the postanellus and its apical width. In point of fact 3.7 in *E. robustum* and 3.1 in *E. robustator*. The difference is considered minute but there is a conspicuous distinction in the shape of the tyloids. In *E. robustum* these have the form of longitudinal carinae and in *E. robustator* the segments with tyloids are somewhat expanded and showing a smooth surface. In *E. robustum* the antenna is fuscous and in *E. robustator* yellowish in colour.

As I found no more than two agreeing male specimens of *E. robustator* and no corresponding female came to light, I still doubt whether *E. robustator* is a species about which there can be no further argument.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *ENTYPOMA*

1. Front wing without areolet 2
- Front wing with areolet 4
2. The single intercubitus in some degree widened. Gaster without yellow colouring. Hind femur yellow. Female unknown. Japan
Entypoma ferale spec. nov.
- The single intercubitus not widened. Gaster with yellow colouring 3
3. Hind femur for the greater part fuscous. Entire third tergite yellow or reddish yellow. Postanellus $5.6 \times$ as long as wide (female); 4.4

× (male) *Entypoma suspiciosum* (Förster)

— Hind femur yellow. The yellow marking of the abdominal tergites only on the apical margins of tergites two to five. Postanellus $3.6\times$ as long as wide. Male unknown *Entypoma frontosum* spec. nov.

4. Outer two tyloids of 3rd—6th flagellar segments may lie obliquely and may widen into a lamella. Antennal base fuscous. Postanellus 3.7 — $4.6\times$ as long as apically wide *Entypoma robustum* Förster

— Tyloids of 3rd—6th flagellar segments normal. The tyloid segments ventrally expanded and with a smooth surface. Postanellus 3.1 — $3.3\times$ as long as apically wide, the tip slightly wider *Entypoma robustator* Aubert

Entypoma feralis spec. nov.

Characters of the holotype. Labels: Japan, Kamikochi, July 26, 1954, Townes family. Male. Front wing 5.33 mm long. Palpi bright coloured. Mandible brown, lower tooth shorter and turned in. Clypeus convex, the apical half with delicate sculpture. Face, frons, vertex and gena polished. Malar space 0.3 of width face, coriaceous. Flagellum brown, the first six segments slender and long. Postanellus $4.2\times$ as long as apically wide. Pronotum polished, epomia present. Mesoscutum coriaceous, indistinctly punctured. Notaulus strong, not meeting. Propodeum with the dorsal part polished, the pleural areas with some longitudinal sculpture, metapleurum almost polished. Median longitudinal carina and lateral longitudinal carina almost obsolete. Mesopleurum and mesosternum polished. Prepectal and postpectal carina absent. Legs, including coxae, yellow. Coxae polished. Areolet in front wing lacking. The single intercubitus somewhat widened (in the paratype the areoletal area is fuscous). Nervellus intercepted low. First tergite with the median dorsal carina strong, not reaching the apical margin. Also the dorsolateral carina is conspicuous. The tergite shows robust longitudinal wrinkling. The spiracle lies at 0.40 of the length of the segment. Second tergite with fine, weak longitudinal wrinkling and a wide polished apical margin. The other tergites more polished. The first two tergites are fuscous. Tergite three to apex brown.

Female unknown.

Material examined. — Japan: ♂, holotype, Kamikochi, 26.vii.1954, leg. Townes Family; ♂, paratype, Kamikochi, 25.vii.1954, leg. Townes Family (both specimens coll. Townes, Gainesville).

Etymology: "*feralis*" is the Latin for pernicious.

Entypoma frontosum spec. nov.

Characteristics of the holotype. Labels: U.S.S.R.: Magadan region, Sidii-Tiellach near the locality Geirennei on the river Olen Tiltsovo, 5.vii.1977 (Museum Leningrad). Female. Length of front wing not measured. Mandible not twisted, lower tooth shorter than upper tooth, colour brownish. Clypeus polished, brown, about $1.8\times$ as wide as long. Malar space wide, 0.45 of width face, with an indistinct furrow between eye margin and base of mandible. Face convex, with fine erect setae. Frons, vertex and gena almost polished and with fine setae. Lower gena wide, about the width of the eye. Scape brown, lower part of antenna yellowish brown. Postanellus $3.6\times$ as long as the apical width (the postanellus is distinctly longer in *E. suspiciosum*). Pronotum with fine irregular sculpture, in part polished. Epomia present, indistinct. Mesoscutum with strong notaulus (damaged by pin). Propodeum with fine irregular sculpture. Mesopleurum polished, the prepectal carina damaged, but not reaching the margin. Legs, including front and middle coxae, yellowish brown. Hind coxae brown, almost polished. Front wing without areolet. First abdominal segment robust, fuscous strongly convex behind implantation of petiole, with conspicuous coriaceous sculpture. The first segment is $1.1\times$ as long as its apical width. Second tergite fuscous, coriaceous, except for the brownish yellow, polished apical margin. Third segment fuscous, medially vaguely coriaceous but mostly polished and with a yellowish apical margin. Fourth tergite polished and with a yellow margin. Ovipositor upcurved, 0.27 of the length of front wing and with a long slender tip.

Male unknown.

No additional material examined.

Etymology: "*frontosus*" is the Latin for bold.

Entypoma suspiciosum (Förster)

Entelechia suspiciosa Förster, 1871: 110—111.

Bassus remotus Marshall, 1896: 296. Syn. nov.

Characteristics of the holotype of *Bassus remotus*. Female. Labels: Norway, Vadsö, Chapman leg. Aug. 4—9, 1896. BM. Type Hym. 3.b.1624. Holotype label of Fitton, 1974. The specimen agrees well with *Entypoma suspiciosum* (Förster).

Entypoma robustum Förster

Entypoma robustum Förster, 1871: 81—82.

Entypoma robustum; Roman, 1923: 75.

Roman reported this species from the host *Dynatosoma fuscicornis* Meigen at Knebworth (Herts.) England, bred by F. W. Edwards.

Material examined. — Palaearctic. Germany: ♂, Aachen (Lousberg), lectotype label Aubert, 1967 (leg. & coll. Förster, München). Sverige: 6 ♂, Messaure, 5.ix.1971; 6.vii.1972, 13.vii.1972, 21.vii.1972, 28.vii.1972; ♀, 21.vii.1972 (all coll. Townes); ♂, Dalarna, Idre, Fjäntervälen, 2—12.viii.1982, Malaise trap (leg. & coll. Van Rossem). U.S.S.R.: 3 ♀, 1 ♂, 12—14.ix.1982, Georgia, Tsagveri, pine forest, 1100 m; ♀, 7.ix.1982, Georgia, village Sviri, Akhaltsikhe, oak forest; ♂, 14.ix.1980, Crimea, Mezghorye (mountains), oak forest (all leg. Kasparyan, Museum Leningrad). Nearctic Canada: British Columbia, 3 ♀, Stone Mt.Pk. 18.vii & 24—25.viii.1973; 4 ♂, 17.vii, 23.vii, 24.viii.1973, leg. H. & M. Townes. U.S.A.: Alaska, Tsaina R., ♀, 17.viii, 2 ♂, 17 & 18.viii.1973; ♀, Thomson Pass, 14.viii.1973; ♀, Mt. McKinley, 1600 ft, 10.viii.1954 (leg. D. Townes) (all Nearctic material coll. Townes, Gainesville).

Entypoma robustator Aubert

Entypoma robustator Aubert, 1968: 38.

Material examined. — Palaearctic. Germany: ♂, Aachen (Lousberg, 27.10), paratype label of Aubert; ♀, Aachen (Lousberg, 27.10), paratype label of Aubert (specimen badly damaged). U.S.S.R.: ♂, 1885, label illegible, collection Yaroshevski; ♂, 25.ix.1972, Caucasus, surroundings Essentoeiki, station Podkumok, collection Kurlitskii (both specimens Museum Leningrad). Nearctic. U.S.A.: Alaska, one ♂ identification dubious, Tsaina R., 15.viii.1973, leg. H. & M. Townes (coll. Townes, Gainesville).

Atabulus gen. nov.

Characteristics of the new genus. Front wing about 3.5 mm long. Body rather stout, reminding of *Entypoma*. The difference from that genus lies in the convex clypeus (in *Entypoma* flat) and the complete absence of the notaulus (notaulus conspicuous in *Entypoma*). The first segment robust, 1.6 × as long as apically wide, rather convex medially, the spiracle at 0.3 of the length of the segment, strongly protruding. Apex of first sternite at 0.3 of the length of its segment, glymma present but little developed. Ovipositor upcurved, 0.23 of the length of the front wing.

Type species: *Atabulus faustus* species nova. The single known species.

Etyymology: "*atabulus*" (gender masculine) is the Latin for "sirocco" the hot wind reaching Italy from Africa.

Atabulus faustus spec. nov.

Characteristics of the holotype. Labels: Yaroslav (240 km north of Moscow), 7—15.v.1895, leg. Kokujev (Museum Leningrad). Female. Front wing 3.6 mm long. Mandible not twisted. Clypeus convex, fuscous, with rather long hairs. Malar space 0.5 of width face. Face, frons, vertex and gena

polished, fuscous. Antenna slender, postanellus 4.3 × as long as apically wide. Pronotum polished, epomia present. Mesoscutum highly polished, some inconspicuous hairs in the front part. No trace of notaulus present. Scutellar fossa deep. Scutellum invisible by glue fixing the wings. Front wing with areolet. Nervellus not intercepted, discoidella absent. Lateral part of propodeum with vague sculpture. Apical transverse carina present, placed towards front part of propodeum. Propodeal spiracle minute, almost invisible. Mesopleurum polished, prepectal carina absent. Legs, including coxae, yellow. All tibiae, femora and tarsi long and slender and with rather long hairs. First segment 1.6 × as long as apically wide, fuscous, with strong coriaceous sculpture. The second tergite brownish, medially with some coriaceous sculpture, no thyridia visible. Third tergite polished, in some degree brownish. The apical part of the abdomen compressed. The ovipositor slender, upcurved, 0.23 of the length of the front wing.

Material examined. The holotype only. The specimen is in rather bad condition, the wings fastened by glue.

Etyymology: "*faustus*" is the Latin for "predicting good luck".

Genus *Allomacrus* Förster

Allomacrus Förster, 1868: 177.

Allomacrus arcticus (Holmgren)

Sibiriakoffia arctica Holmgren, 1881: 13.

Material examined. — Bulgaria: environs of mount Tyrnovo, 12.x.1973, leg. Gorodkov. U.S.S.R.: Caucasus, Teberda Natural Reserve, gorge of river Shumka, *Larix*-forest, 11.vii.1982, leg. Dbar; Caucasus, south of Osetia, lake Ertso, 15 km west of Kvaisi, 10.viii.1984, leg. D. R. Kasparyan (all specimens Museum Leningrad).

Genus *Cylloceria* Schiødte

Cylloceria Schiødte, 1838: 140.

Cylloceria occupator (Gravenhorst)

Lissonota occupator Gravenhorst, 1829: 100.

Lampronota langei Lange, 1898: 64.

Lampronota langei; Brauns, 1905: 133.

Lampronota langei; Oehlke & Horstmann, 1987: 154.

Oehlke and Horstmann ascertained that Braun's name (1905) is preoccupied by Lange's name of 1898. According to these authors the proper name of this species should be *Cylloceria occupator* (Gravenhorst), a fact based on a paper by Hedwig (1940). The type of *Lissonota occupator* Gravenhorst is missing according to Kak (in lit.), saying that box 21 in which the type was placed, is lost.

Genus *Aniseres* Förster

Aniseres Förster, 1871: 92.

Aniseres lubricus Förster

Aniseres lubricus Förster, 1871: 93.

Aniseres lubricus; Roman, 1923: 72.

Biology. — Ex *Phronia strenua* Winnertz., 1863 (= *Pb. flavicollis* Winnertz, 1863) (Diptera, Mycetophilidae), Hitch wood (Herts.) England viii.1918, leg. F. W. Edwards (BMNH).

Genus *Proclitus* Förster

Proclitus Förster, 1868: 172.

Proclitus ardentis Van Rossem

Proclitus ardentis Van Rossem, 1987: 60.

Material examined. — U.S.S.R.: Leningrad district, mouth of river Oredezh, 20.viii.1980; Kamchatska, Kozirevsk, birch wood, 12.vii.1985 (both specimens leg. Kasparian, Museum Leningrad).

Proclitus edwardsi Roman

Proclitus edwardsi Roman, 1923: 73—74.

Material examined. — U.S.S.R.: Varvarino (10 km north), national park Khopr, 30.vi.1977, leg. D. R. Kasparian (Museum Leningrad).

Proclitus paganus Haliday

Proclitus paganus Haliday in Curtis, 1838: 116.

Proclitus paganus; Roman, 1923: 74.

Biology. — Ex *Bolitophila glabrata* Loew, 1869 (Diptera, Mycetophilidae) in *Clitocybe nebularis*, Knebworth (Herts.) England viii—ix.1922, leg. F. W. Edwards (BMNH).

Genus *Plectiscidea* Viereck

Plectiscidea Viereck, 1914: 118.

Plectiscus; Townes, 1958: 221.

Plectiscidea perfera spec. nov.

In my key (1987) this specimen would lead to *P. canaliculata* (Förster) on account of the conspicuously long first abdominal segment, but the wide malar space attracts attention as well as the long postanellus.

Characteristics of the holotype. Labels: Italy: TN, Riva Rocchetta, 400—800 m, 20.v.1982, coll. Haeselbarth. Female. Front wing 4.4 mm long. Palpi yellow, most of them lost. Mandible yellow, short in length. The mouth-parts protruding conspicuously, given the face a snout-like appearance. The malar space measures 0.5 of the width of face. The polished clypeus is strongly protruding. The gena narrow and curved inwards. Postanellus

6.6 × as long as apically wide. The antenna with close setae. Pronotum polished, epomia present. Mesoscutum polished, with short notaulus. Petiolar area and third lateral area of propodeum with irregular sculpture. Most of the propodeum and mesopleurum with long hairs. The prepectal carina not reaching the margin. Front and middle coxae yellow, hind coxae for the greater part fuscous. Middle and hind coxae with hairs. Other parts of front and middle legs yellow. Hind femur yellowish brown, hind tarsus brown. The first gastral segment slender, 3.7 × as long as apically wide, the tergite with fine longitudinal striation. The spiracles at 0.4 of the length. The other tergites polished, with sparse but rather long setae. Second tergite with a broad yellowish apical margin. The third tergite medially also yellowish brown. The ovipositor 0.36 of the length of the front wing.

Male unknown.

No additional material examined.

Eymology: "*perferus*" is the Latin for "very wild".

In my key of 1987 the species may be inserted as following:

15. Notaulus indicated by a groove on the mesoscutal margin 16
- Notaulus not present or evanescent 25
16. First abdominal segment conspicuously long, 3.1—3.7 times the apical width 16A
- Length of first abdominal segment less than 3.0 times the apical width 17
- 16A. Malar space 0.3 of width face. Postanellus 5.2 times as long as the apical width. First abdominal segment 3.1—3.5 times as long as the apical width *P. canaliculata* (Förster)
- Malar space 0.5 of width face. The postanellus 6.6 times as long as apical width. First abdominal segment 3.7 times as long as the apical width *P. perfera* species nova

Plectiscidea nemorensis Van Rossem

Plectiscidea nemorensis Van Rossem, 1987: 66.

Material examined. — Sverige: ♀, VG, Göteborg, Sanna, Sjöbergen, Gräsiges Laubgehölz, 17.v.1980 (coll. Haeselbarth). U.S.S.R.: ♀, Semrino, 43 km south of Leningrad, 21.v.1983 (leg. D. R. Kasparian, Museum Leningrad).

Plectiscidea bistriata (Thomson)

Plectiscus bistriatus Thomson, 1888: 1288.

Plectiscus tenuicornis; Roman, 1923: 76.

Biology: — Ex *Trichonta submaculata* (Staeg., 1840) (= *T. vitta* (Meigen, 1830)) or *Apolephthisa*

subincana (Curtis, 1837) (Diptera, Mycetophilidae) in *Poria vaporaria*, Knebworth (Herts.) England viii—ix.1922, leg. F. W. Edwards (BMNH, no. 1922—350).

Plectiscidea tener (Förster)

Plectiscus tener Förster, 1871: 86.

Plectiscus sodalis; Roman, 1923: 75.

Biology: — Ex *Exechia guttiventris* (Meigen, 1830) (= *Exechia fusca* (Meigen, 1804)) (Diptera, Mycetophilidae) or *Mycetophila ruficollis* Meigen, 1818 (*M. lineola* auctt.) in fungus indet., Knebworth (Herts.) England leg. F. W. Edwards (BMNH, no 1925—560).

Plectiscidea amicalis (Förster)

Plectiscus amicalis Förster, 1871: 87.

Material examined. — U.S.S.R.: Crimea, Mezhogorye (mountains), valley Burulchi, 12.ix.1980 (leg. D. R. Kasparyan, Museum Leningrad).

Plectiscidea melanocera (Förster)

Plectiscus melanocerus Förster, 1871: 87.

Plectiscus sodalis; Roman, 1923: 75.

Biology: — Ex *Exechia guttiventris* (Meigen, 1830) (= *Exechia fusca* (Meigen, 1804)) (Diptera, Mycetophilidae) or *Mycetophila ruficollis* Meigen, 1818 (*M. lineola* auctt.) in fungus indet., Knebworth (Herts.) England leg. F. W. Edwards (BMNH, no 1925—560).

Plectiscidea erythropyga (Förster)

Plectiscus erythropygus Förster, 1871: 88.

Material examined. — U.S.S.R.: ♀, 40 km north of Leningrad along road to Vyborg, 2.viii.1972 (leg. D. R. Kasparyan, Museum Leningrad).

Plectiscidea monticola (Förster)

Plectiscus monticola Förster, 1871: 89.

Material examined. — U.S.S.R.: ♀, Kamchatska, Kozi-revsk, deciduous forest, 17.vii.1985 (leg. D. R. Kasparyan, Museum Leningrad).

Plectiscidea conjuncta (Förster)

Plectiscus conjunctus Förster, 1871: 87.

Material examined. — U.S.S.R.: Crimea, National Park Savsavitski, 15.vi.1978 (leg. D. R. Kasparyan, Museum Leningrad).

Plectiscidea nava (Förster)

Plectiscus navus Förster, 1871: 117.

Material examined. — U.S.S.R.: Republic Cherkassic, Arkhiz, valley of river Kizgii — Karach, 1.vii.1976 (leg. D. R. Kasparyan, Museum Leningrad).

Plectiscidea substantiva Van Rossem

Plectiscidea substantiva Van Rossem, 1987: 79.

Material examined. — U.S.S.R.: Crimea, Mezgorye (mountains), table land Uchilan, 15.ix.1980 (leg. D. R. Kasparyan, Museum Leningrad).

Plectiscidea posticata (Förster)

Plectiscus posticatus Förster, 1871: 87.

Material examined. — U.S.S.R.: Georgia, Kazbegi, gorge of the river Sno, alderwood, 17.viii.1982 (leg. Dbar, Museum Leningrad).

Genus *Symplecis* Förster

Symplecis Förster, 1868: 151.

KEY TO SPECIES OF SYMPLECSIS

1. Front wing with areolet 2
- Front wing without areolet 3
2. Postanellus 3.5—6.3 × as long as apically wide. Inner margins of eyes convergent, mutual distance at clypeus 0.41—0.45 of distance at lower ocellus. Hind ocellus separated from eye margin at 1.6 × its diameter. Eye surface without setae. (Including *S. bicingulata* f. *alpicola* Förster) *S. bicingulata* (Gravenhorst)
- Postanellus 7.0 × as long as apically wide. Inner margins of eyes strongly convergent, mutual distance at clypeus 0.3 of distance at lower ocellus. Hind ocellus minute, separated from eye margin at 2.1 × its diameter. Eye surface with sparse, short setae *S. beaumontor* Aubert
3. Ovipositor not beyond apex of gaster *S. breviuscula* Roman
- Ovipositor well beyond apex of gaster 4
4. Ovipositor 0.14—0.16 of length of front wing. Eyes without setae. First gastral coriaceous, second tergite coriaceous. Second and third sternite white, with widely placed hairs of which the implantations are fuscous (a striking character) *S. invisitata* Van Rossem
- Ovipositor 0.27 of length of front wing. Eyes with close setae. The postpetiole with longitudinal sculpture, extending more vaguely on the second tergite. Second and third sternite different *S. paradoxa* spec. nov.

Symplecis breviuscula Roman

Symplecis breviuscula Roman, 1923: 74—75.

Symplecis infavorabilis Van Rossem, 1980: 126. Syn. nov.

Remark. — The holotype of *Symplecis infavorabilis* Van Rossem agrees well with the lectotype

of *Symplecis breviscula* Roman, and is a junior synonym.

Characteristics of the lectotype of *Symplecis breviscula*. Female. Front wing 3.3 mm long. Eyes strongly convergent towards clypeus, almost touching clypeal margin. Mandible and clypeus light coloured, yellowish. Notaulus short. Front wing without areolet. Legs including coxae, yellowish brown. First tergite coriaceous. Second tergite with longitudinal striation, the apical margin (0.3 of the length of segment) polished, whitish yellow. The other tergites polished. The ovipositor not beyond apex of gaster.

Material examined. — England: lectotype, ♀, Hitch wood (Herts.), x.1918, leg. F. W. Edwards. Host: *Diadocidia ferruginosa* (Meigen, 1930) (Diptera, Mycetophilidae). Label: *Symplecis breviscula* A. Roman det. BM Type 3.b.1922. Lectotype label Fitton.

A paralectotype is badly damaged.

Symplecis paradoxa spec. nov.

Characteristics of the holotype. Labels: Italy: TN, Riva Rocchetta, 400—800 m, 20.v.1982, coll. Haeselbarth. Female. Front wing 4.0 mm long. Palpi yellow. Mandible yellowish, lower tooth shorter. Clypeus brownish, margin invisible. Malar space narrow. Inner eye margins strongly converging. Eyes with close setae. Pronotum with strong epomia. Mesoscutum with conspicuous notaulus, not meeting. Propodeum with all carinae. Front wing without areolet. Nervulus slightly distad of basal vein. Nervellus intercepted low, discoidella present. Prepectal carina not reaching the margin. All coxae polished, yellowish brown, other parts of legs of the same colour. Hind tibia and tarsi slender, brown. First gastral segment slender, the postpetiole with longitudinal sculpture, extending more vaguely on the second tergite. Base of third tergite with vague sculpture. The tergites fuscous, apical margin of second tergite brownish. The apex of gaster yellowish. The ovipositor 0.27 of length of front wing, conspicuously longer than in *S. invisitata*.

Male unknown.

No additional material examined.

Etymology: "*paradoxa*" is the Latin for "against expectation", "rare".

Genus *Eusterinx* Förster

Eusterinx Förster, 1868: 172.

Eusterinx; Förster, 1871: 107—109.

Eusterinx; Gregor, 1941: 5—8.

Eusterinx; Aubert, 1968: 38—40.

Eusterinx; Van Rossem, 1987: 88—98.

TENTATIVE KEY TO FEMALES OF SUBGENUS

EUSTERINX

(The female of *E. jugorum* (Strobl) is unknown)

1. Second tergite with conspicuous thyridia in proximal corners 2
- Second tergite without or with weak thyridia 3
2. Ratio gena-width: eye-width = 7 : 5 or 7 : 6. Postanellus 3.0 × as long as wide. Second tergite polished or with some coriaceous sculpture *E. (Eusterinx) obscurella* Förster
- Ratio gena-width: eye-width = 1 : 1. Postanellus 4.5 × as long as wide. Second tergite with longitudinal striation, or weakly striated and somewhat coriaceous *E. (Eusterinx) subdola* Förster
3. Ovipositor club shaped, 0.12 of length of front wing. Front wing about 1.7 mm long *E. (Eusterinx) oligomera* Förster
- Ovipositor longer, 0.16—0.21 of length of front wing 4
4. Ovipositor 0.16 of length of front wing. Front wing about 2.2 mm long. OOL : POL = 5.0 : 1.5. Ocular ocellar line conspicuously wide. The apex of the first sternite towards the end of the segment *E. (Eusterinx) fleischeri* Gregor
- Ovipositor 0.21 of length of front wing. Front wing 1.9 mm long. The apex of first sternite at 0.7 of the length of the segment *E. (Eusterinx) pseudoligomera* Gregor

Eusterinx (Eusterinx) fleischeri Gregor

Eusterinx fleischeri Gregor, 1941: 7.

Eusterinx fleischeri; Aubert, 1968: 40.

Characteristics of the holotype. Labels: ČSR: Moravia, Brno, Babice, 7.vii.1938, leg. Fr. Gregor. Label: *Eusterinx pseudoobscurella* det. Fr. Gregor (nomen nudum; the type locality agrees with Gregor's paper (1941) on *E. fleischeri*). Label: *Eusterinx fleischeri* Gregor ♀, det. J. Šedivý, 1962. A red label: Typus. A label: Mus. Nat. Pragae, Inv. 25.358. Female. Front wing 2.2 mm long. Lower part of head, mandible, clypeus and greater part of face invisible as the specimen is stuck on the mounting slip. Frons, vertex and gena polished. Frons slightly convex. OOL : POL = 5.0 : 1.5. Ocular ocellarline wide. Flagellum with all segments of the same length and width, only last segment slightly wider and longer. Pronotum and mesoscutum polished. Notaulus present. Scutellum with micropunctuation. Propodeum with all carinae. Upper part of mesopleurum polished, lower part with micropunctuation. Prepectal carina almost to the margin. Legs and coxae fuscous to brownish.

The first tergite with fine coriaceous sculpture. The apex of first sternite towards the end of the segment. The other tergites polished, with vague micropunctuation on the second tergite. The entire gaster fuscous. Ovipositor 0.16 of length of front wing.

The male was referred to by Aubert (1968).

Remark. — As long as no males and females are found from the same locality and date, the female stands by itself.

No additional material examined.

Subgenus *Ischyra* Förster

Ischyra Förster, 1868: 175.

Ischyra; Van Rossem, 1987: 94.

Eusterinx (*Ischyra*) *permiranda* spec. nov.

Characteristics of the holotype. Labels: U.S.S.R.: Khabarovsk (700 km north of Vladivostok), Kkekhtsir, Korfov, 22.vii.1981 (leg. D. R. Kasparyan, Museum Leningrad). Female. Front wing 2.6 mm long. Mandible yellow, one tooth visible. Clypeus yellow, rather flat, the width about $0.65 \times$ the width of face (measured at lower corner of eye). Malar space $0.3 \times$ the width of face. Face, frons, vertex and gena polished, fuscous. Inner eye margins weakly converging to clypeus. Eye with minute setae. Scape and postantennellus yellowish brown, postantennellus $4.0 \times$ as long as apically wide. Pronotum polished, with epomia. Mesoscutum convex, notaulus strong, meeting medially in a somewhat sculptured part. Propodeum with dorsal part polished, the lateral areas with weak sculpture. In particular the juxtacoxal area has stronger sculpture. The apical transverse carina is well developed and shows conspicuous apophyses. Mesopleurum polished, prepectal carina strong, running up to the subregional ridge. Front wing with areolet. Front and middle legs, including the coxae, yellow. Hind coxae fuscous and with coriaceous sculpture. Hind femur, tibia and tarsus brown. The hind femur with conspicuous subadpressed long hairs. The first segment slender, $4.0 \times$ as long as apically wide. The first tergite coriaceous, with the spiracle in the middle. The second and third tergite with longitudinal sculpture and with coriaceous sculpture as well. The second, third and fourth tergite with broad apical margin yellow. The apical part of the abdomen is yellow. The ovipositor measures 0.19 of the length of the front wing.

Male unknown.

Material examined. — Only the holotype from Siberia (Khabarovsk) is known.

Remark. — I have placed this species in the Subgenus *Ischyra* as it shows relationship with

E. (Ischyra) bispinosa (Strobl). The front wing of *E. permiranda* has an areolet while *E. bispinosa* has no areolet and is without setae on the eye.

Etymology: "permirandus" is the Latin for "astonishing" or "remarkable".

Subgenus *Divinatrix* Van Rossem

Divinatrix Van Rossem, 1987: 95.

Eusterinx (*Divinatrix*) *inaspicua* spec. nov.

Characteristics of the holotype. Labels: U.S.S.R.: Ussuriisk (100 km north of Vladivostok) boreal forest, 31.viii.1978 (leg. D. R. Kasparyan, Museum Leningrad). Female. Front wing 3.5 mm long. Mandible yellow, the tip twisted. Clypeus polished, reddish in colour. Anterior tentorial pits conspicuous. Face polished. Eyes strongly convergent towards the clypeus. Malar space narrow, 0.21 of width face measured directly below antennal sockets. Frons, vertex and gena polished. Gena narrow. Occiput steeply shortened behind the ocelli. Occipital carina absent. Pronotum polished, epomia present. Mesoscutum with close, adpressed hairs, notaulus strong, meeting in the centre. Scutellar fovea narrow and deep. Propodeum polished, with all carinae, costula present and with conspicuous adpressed hairs. Mesopleurum polished, prepectal carina weak, reaching to about the middle of the margin. Legs yellow, including the polished coxae. Hind tarsus brown. Front wing without areolet (this character distinguished this species from *E. inaequalis*, which has an areolet). The second to fifth segments show the conspicuous character also present in *E. inaequalis* namely a suture dividing the tergite in two halves. In this species the two halves of the tergites have the same strongly longitudinal sculpture. Ovipositor 0.13 of the length of the front wing and it is slightly club-shaped.

Male unknown.

No additional material examined.

Etymology: "inaspicus" is the Latin for "invisible" or "not seen".

Genus *Megastylus* Schiödte

Megastylus Schiödte, 1838: 139.

Megastylus orbitator Schiödte

Megastylus orbitator Schiödte, 1838: 139 (type lost).

Megastylus orbitator; Van Rossem, 1983: 127—129 (neo-type).

Megastylus orbitator Schiödte subspecies *canariensis* subsp. nov.

In a collection of the Museo de Ciencias Natu-

Material examined. — Islas Canarias: Female holotype. Tenerife, Iqueste de Candelaria, 18.xi.1979. Paratypes. Two females, Tenerife, Agua Gargia, 8.ii.1981; Los Rodeos, 30.iii.1980. Two males, Tenerife, Bajamar, 3.ii.1980 (all leg. F. Ortega). Gran Canaria, one male, Tafira Alta, 8.iii.1977 (leg. M. Baez).

Subfamily Microleptinae Townes

According to investigations by Wahl (1986) into the larval structures of Oxytorines, *Microleptes* must be removed from the Oxytorinae and placed in its own subfamily: Microleptinae Townes.

Genus *Microleptes* Gravenhorst

Microleptes; Van Rossem, 1980: 81—84.

Since my account of *Microleptes* I was enabled to study the holotype of *Microleptes obenbergeri* Gregor, kindly sent by Jan Maček of the Národní Muzeum Praze (Praha). As the species is not included in my key, it is inserted below.

TENTATIVE KEY TO SPECIES OF GENUS

MICROLEPTES

Females

1. Clypeus with a medial tooth or tubercle *M. rectangulus* (Thomson)
— Clypeus without a medial tooth or tubercle 2
2. Propodeum roughly sculptured, the carinae obsolescent except for apical transverse carina *M. aquisgranensis* (Förster)
— Propodeum with all carinae 3
3. Malar space about as wide as mandibular base *M. glabriventris* (Thomson)
— Malar space 0.5 of width of mandibular base *M. obenbergeri* Gregor

Microleptes obenbergeri Gregor

Microleptes obenbergeri Gregor, 1938: 41—42.

Characteristics of the holotype. Labels: Brno, Hó, 4.vi.1936, Gregor. A second label: *Microleptes obenbergeri* ♀, det. Fr. Gregor. A red label "Typus" (Národní Muzeum Praze; Praha). Female. Front wing 5.4 mm long. Mandible robust, teeth obsolete. Clypeus not separated from face. Face polished strongly protuberant below antennal sockets. Malar space 0.5 of width of mandibular base. Frons, vertex and gena polished. Gena wide, slightly wider than width of eye. Antenna short, widened. Base of postantennellus constricted. Flagellar segments short and wide. Pronotum polished, medially with a conspicuous regular line of short carinae. This character is also present along the hind margin. Mesoscutum polished, notaulus strong. Scutellum polished, truncate conical in shape. Scutellar fossa narrow, but rather deep. Propodeum for the greater part without sculpture, the pleural areas with some regularly placed transverse carinae. Basal area and areola forming a conspicuous somewhat bottle-shaped area. Mesopleurum polished, the mesopleural fovea deeply impressed. Prepectal carina running up to the subregular ridge. Legs, including coxae, reddish brown. Hind coxae fuscous. All coxae polished, including the large trochanters and femora. All femora stout. Front femur about 2.4 times as long as wide. Hind femur 2.9 times as long as wide. Front and middle tibia club-shaped, both with rough setae. Hind tibia more elongated, with finer setae. First gastral segment short and apically wide, with longitudinal sculpture. The segment is 1.6 times as long as wide. The spiracles situated at 0.5 of the length of the segment. All further tergites highly polished and fuscous. The ovipositor not behind the apex of gaster.

Male unknown.

No additional material examined.

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